Introduction and History

- The National Library of Medicine™ (NLM™) has been indexing the biomedical literature, since 1879, to help provide health professionals access to information necessary for research, health care, and education.

- Beginning in the 1960s, NLM's computer-based Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System (MEDLARS®) has allowed rapid access to a vast store of references to biomedical information.

MEDLINE® is the National Library of Medicine's premier bibliographic database containing citations and author abstracts from approximately 4,800 biomedical journals published in the United States and in other countries.

- MEDLINE currently contains over 13 million references dating back to 1966.

- New material is added Tuesday through Saturday.

- Coverage is worldwide, but most records (88%) are from English-language sources or have English abstracts.

- Approximately 76% of the citations are included with the published abstract.

- The scope of MEDLINE includes such diverse topics as microbiology, delivery of health care, nutrition, pharmacology and environmental health. The categories covered in MEDLINE include everything from anatomy, organisms, diseases, psychiatry, psychology to the physical sciences.

MEDLINE – Basic Bibliographic Citation

One MEDLINE citation represents one journal article and is composed of fields that provide specific information (Title, Author, Language, etc.) about the journal article. The following information is generally provided:

- Title of the journal article
- Names of the Authors
- Abstract published with the article
- Controlled Vocabulary search terms (MeSH headings)
- Journal Source Information
- First Author Affiliation
- Language in which the article was published
- Publication Type (description of the type of article, e.g., Review, Letter, etc.)

A sample MEDLINE citation from PubMed follows.

PubMed MEDLINE citation:

J Child Neurol. 2004 Sep;19(9):687-9. Related Articles, Links

BC Decker online

Epilepsy surgery for children with tuberous sclerosis complex.

Weiner HL, Ferraris N, LaJoie J, Miles D, Devinsky O.

Division of Pediatric Neurosurgery, Department of Neurosurgery, New York University Medical Center, New York, NY 10016, USA. howard.weiner@med.nyu.edu

Tuberous sclerosis complex is associated with medically refractory seizures and developmental delay in children. These epilepsies are often resistant to antiepileptic drugs, can be quite severe, and usually have a negative impact on the child's neurologic and cognitive development. It is believed that functional outcome is improved if seizures can be controlled at an early age. The surgical treatment of intractable epilepsy in children and adults with tuberous sclerosis complex has gained significant interest in recent years. Previously published studies have shown a potential benefit from resection of single tubers, with most of the results noted in relatively older children. All of these reports support the idea that if a single primary epileptogenic tuber or region can be identified, then a surgical approach is appropriate. However, most children with tuberous sclerosis complex have multiple potentially epileptogenic tubers, rendering localization challenging, and they are therefore rejected as possible surgical candidates. We have used a novel surgical approach using invasive intracranial monitoring, which is typically multistaged and bilateral. This multistage surgical approach has been useful in identifying both primary and secondary epileptogenic zones in patients with tuberous sclerosis complex with multiple tubers. Multiple or bilateral seizure foci are not necessarily a contraindication to surgery in selected patients. Long-term follow-up will determine whether this approach has durable effects. We await better methods for identifying the epileptogenic zone, both noninvasive and invasive.

Publication Types:
- Review
- Review, Tutorial

MeSH Terms:
- Age Factors
- Anticonvulsants/therapeutic use
- Child
- Child, Preschool
- Drug Resistance
- Electric Stimulation Therapy
- Electrodes, Implanted
- Electroencephalography
- Epilepsy/etiology*
- Epilepsy/surgery*
- Humans
- Infant
- Infant, Newborn
- Neurosurgical Procedures/methods*
- Research Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
- Severity of Illness Index
- Tuberous Sclerosis/complications*

Substances:
- Anticonvulsants

PMID: 15563015 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Free MEDLINE Searching

- Introduced on June 26, 1997.
- Available through the NLM Web Site: **http://www.nlm.nih.gov**
- From NLM Web site, click **PubMed** on the right.

Click here.

The National Network of Libraries of Medicine®

Medical libraries through out the United States are joined together in a network. The purpose of the National Network of Libraries of Medicine (NN/LM®) is to provide health science practitioners, investigators, educators, and administrators in the United States with timely, convenient access to biomedical and health care information resources.

- The network is administered by the National Library of Medicine.
- It consists of eight Regional Medical Libraries (major institutions under contract to NLM), more than 140 Resource Libraries (primarily at medical schools), and some 4,700 Primary Access Libraries (primarily at hospitals).
- The Regional Medical Libraries administer and coordinate services in the network's eight geographical regions.

NN/LM Web site: **http://nnlm.gov**

Toll free phone number: 1-800-338-7657

Document Delivery

Loansome Doc® offers full-text document ordering. This feature is part of PubMed and the NLM Gateway.

DOCLINE® is the computerized interlibrary loan system that is the foundation for Loansome Doc.

More information on Loansome Doc and DOCLINE may be found on factsheets found at the NLM Web site:

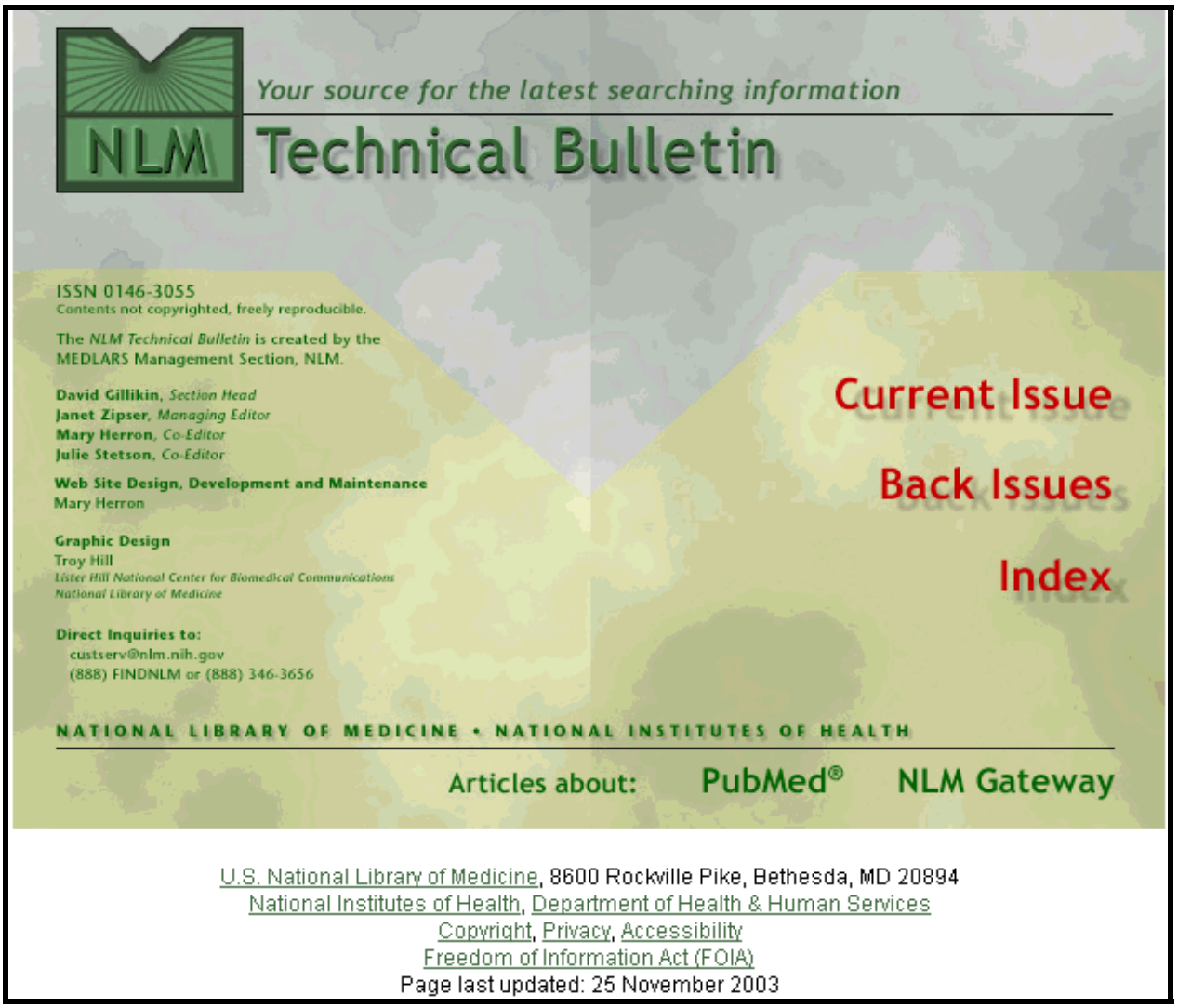
Loansome Doc – http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/factsheets/loansome_doc.html

DOCLINE - http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/factsheets/docline.html

NLM Technical Bulletin

- A bi-monthly newsletter published for NLM online searchers.
- The *NLM Technical Bulletin* keeps searchers apprised of:
  - changes and enhancements to NLM retrieval systems
  - changes to MeSH vocabulary
  - tips for searching
- The *Technical Bulletin* is published electronically on the NLM Web site. The URL is:

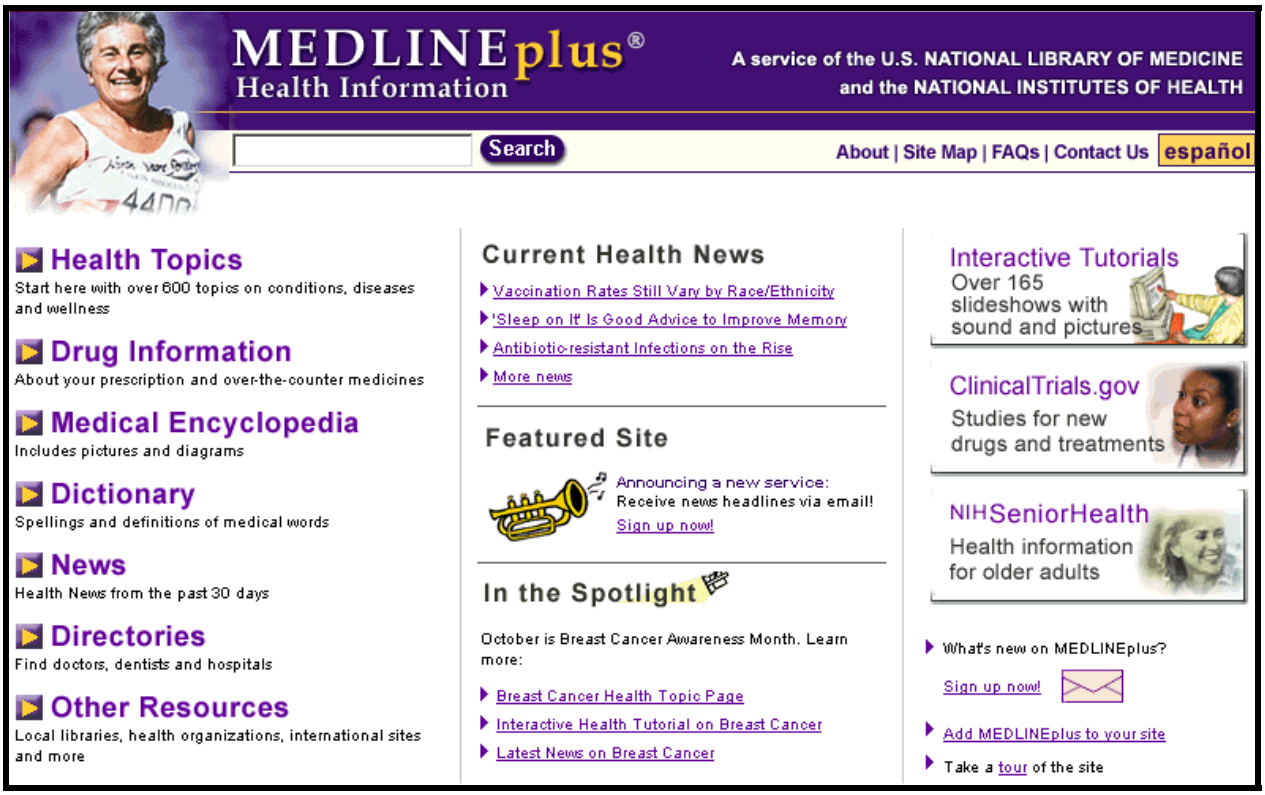
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/tb.html



Consumer Information

- On October 22, 1998 NLM launched a consumer health home page called **MEDLINEplus®**
- Designed to direct consumers to resources containing information that will assist in researching their health questions.
- The pages are designed for education use only and are not intended to replace advice from a health professional.
- These pages provide a carefully selected list of resources, not a comprehensive catalog.

Click on the **MEDLINEplus** image on the right-hand side of the NLM home page:



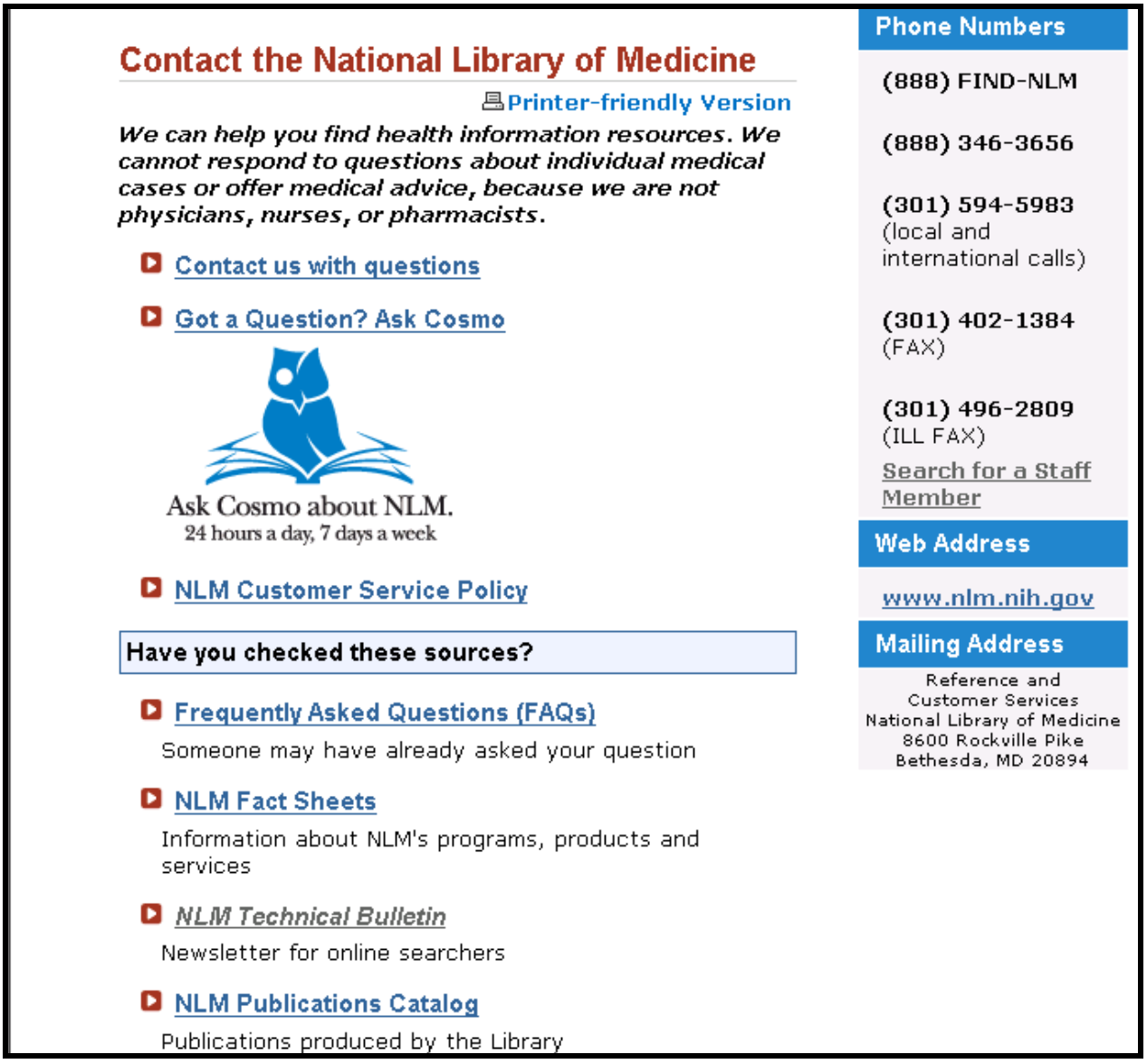
NLM Customer Service

Contact NLM if you need assistance or have questions about NLM's products or services.

E-mail	**custserv@nlm.nih.gov**
Toll-Free Phone	**1-888-FINDNLM** (1-888-346-3656)

On the NLM home page, **Contact NLM** on black bar:

You will be taken to this screen:



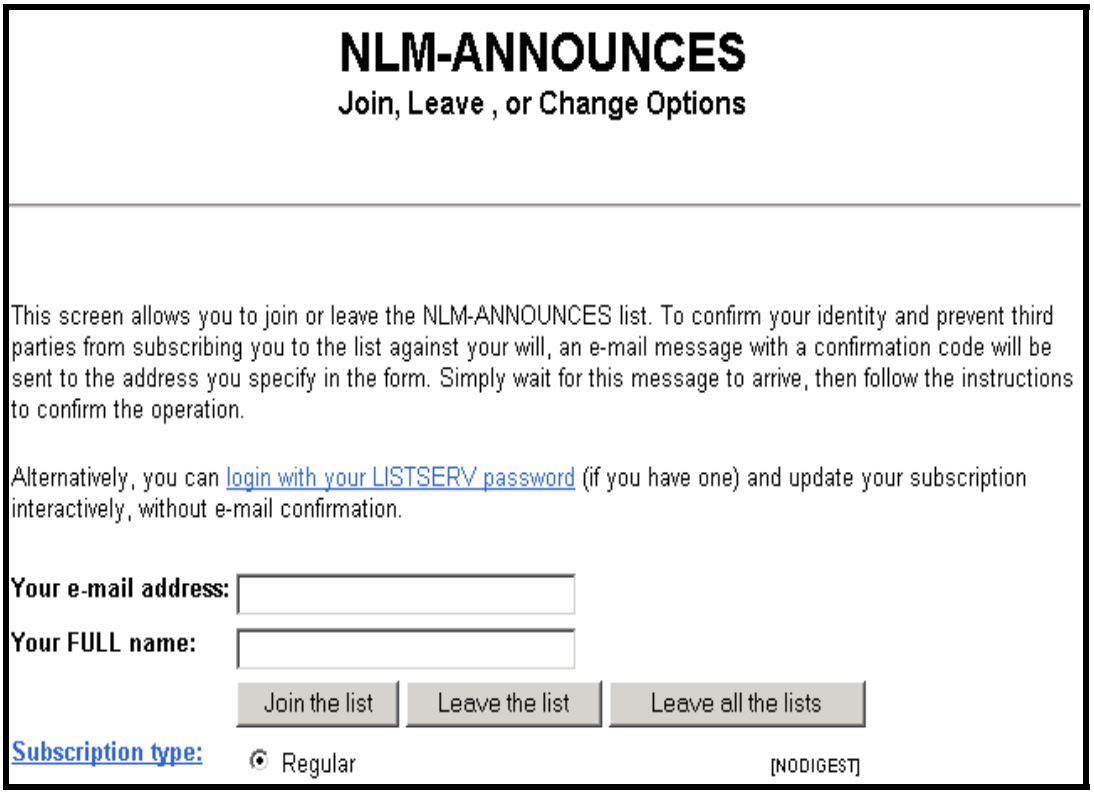
Subscribe to NLM-Announces Mailing List

This mailing list will alert you when new information has been added to the NLM Web site. For example:

- When articles have been added to the *NLM Technical Bulletin* Web site
- When the training manuals have been revised
- Other important NLM announcements and events

Go to **http://list.nih.gov/cgi-bin/wa?SUBED1=nlm-announces&A=1** *or*

Click on **About the National Library of Medicine** from the NLM home page.
Click on **News and Events**.
Scroll down to **New on this Site**. Click on **Subscribe to the NLM-Announces mailing list.**
Click on **NLM-Announces.**
Click on **Join or leave the list (or change settings).**



Fill in this information.

*Click **Join the list** button.*

Medical Subject Headings (MeSH® Vocabulary)

What is MeSH?

- Acronym for **Medical Subject Headings**
- Used for indexing journal articles for MEDLINE and also used for cataloging books and audiovisuals
- Used by searchers
- Revised annually
- Gives uniformity and consistency to the indexing of the biomedical literature and is a distinctive feature of MEDLINE.
- Similar to key words on other systems
- Arranged in a hierarchical manner called the MeSH Tree Structure

MeSH Vocabulary includes four types of terms:

- Headings
- Subheadings
- Supplementary Concept Records
- Publication Types

MeSH headings represent concepts found in the biomedical literature.

Examples of MeSH Headings:

- Body Weight
- Kidney
- Dental Cavity Preparation
- Self Medication
- RadioactiveWaste
- Brain Edema

MeSH Tree Structure

- MeSH vocabulary is organized by 15 main branches:

  A. Anatomy
  B. Organisms
  C. Diseases
  D. Chemical and Drugs
  E. Analytical, Diagnostic and Therapeutic Techniques and Equipment
  F. Psychiatry and Psychology
  G. Biological Sciences
  H. Physical Sciences
  I. Anthropology, Education, Sociology and Social Phenomena
  J. Technology and Food and Beverages
  K. Humanities
  L. Information Science
  M. Persons
  N. Health Care
  Z. Geographic Locations

- Each Descriptor has a tree number that positions the term in the hierarchy.

  Eye [A01.456.505.420]
  Eyebrows [A01.456.505.420.338]
  Eyelids [A01.456.505.420.504]
  Eyelashes [A01.456.505.420.504.421]

- Some terms have multiple tree numbers because they appear in more than one place in the hierarchy.

- By having narrower terms indented under broader terms, a search of a broad term can automatically include the narrower terms. This is known as an EXPLODE.

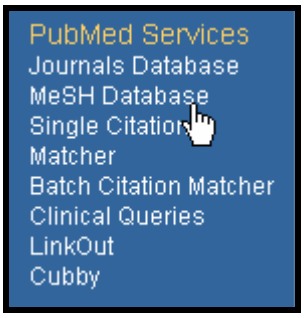
MeSH

MeSH is an Entrez database provided to assist PubMed users locate appropriate terms for MEDLINE searches. This database provides information about MeSH terms including:

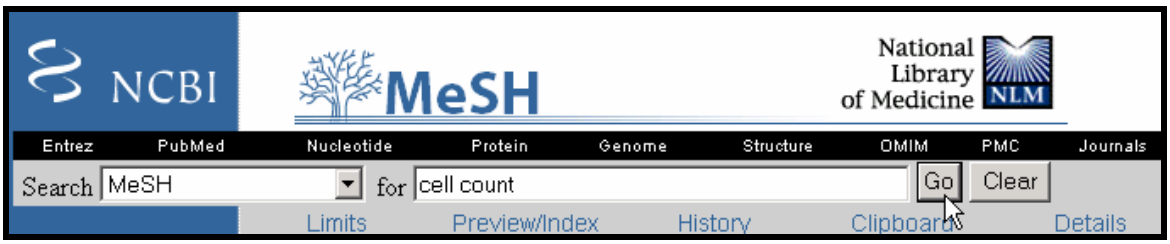
- Definitions
- Synonyms for the concept
- Related terms
- The position of the term in the MeSH hierarchy.

We can use the MeSH database to look at the type of information associated with each MeSH term:

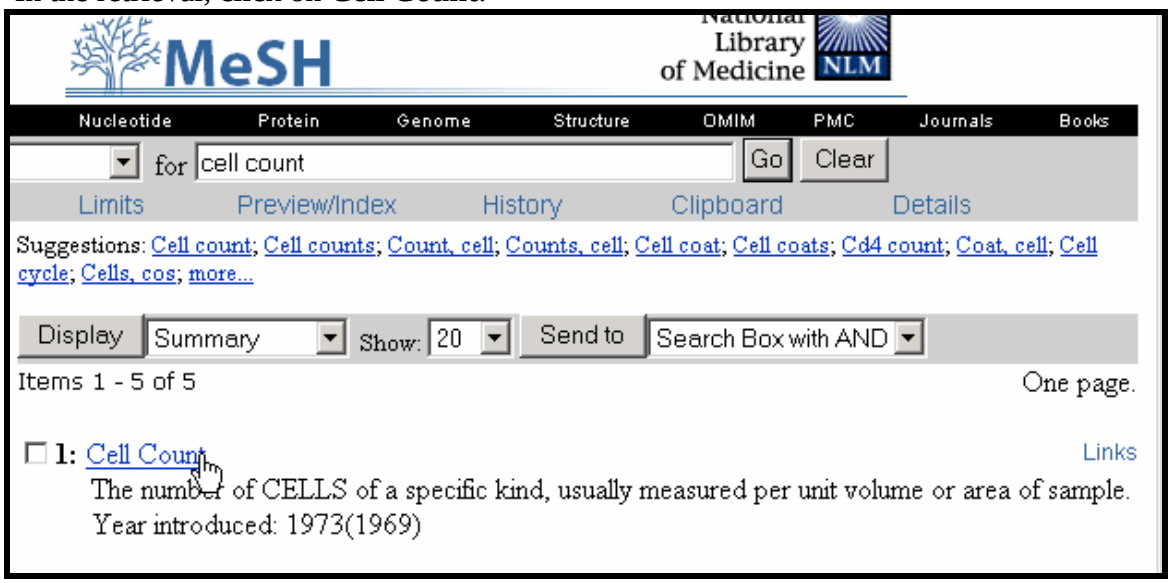
Click on **MeSH Database** on the sidebar:



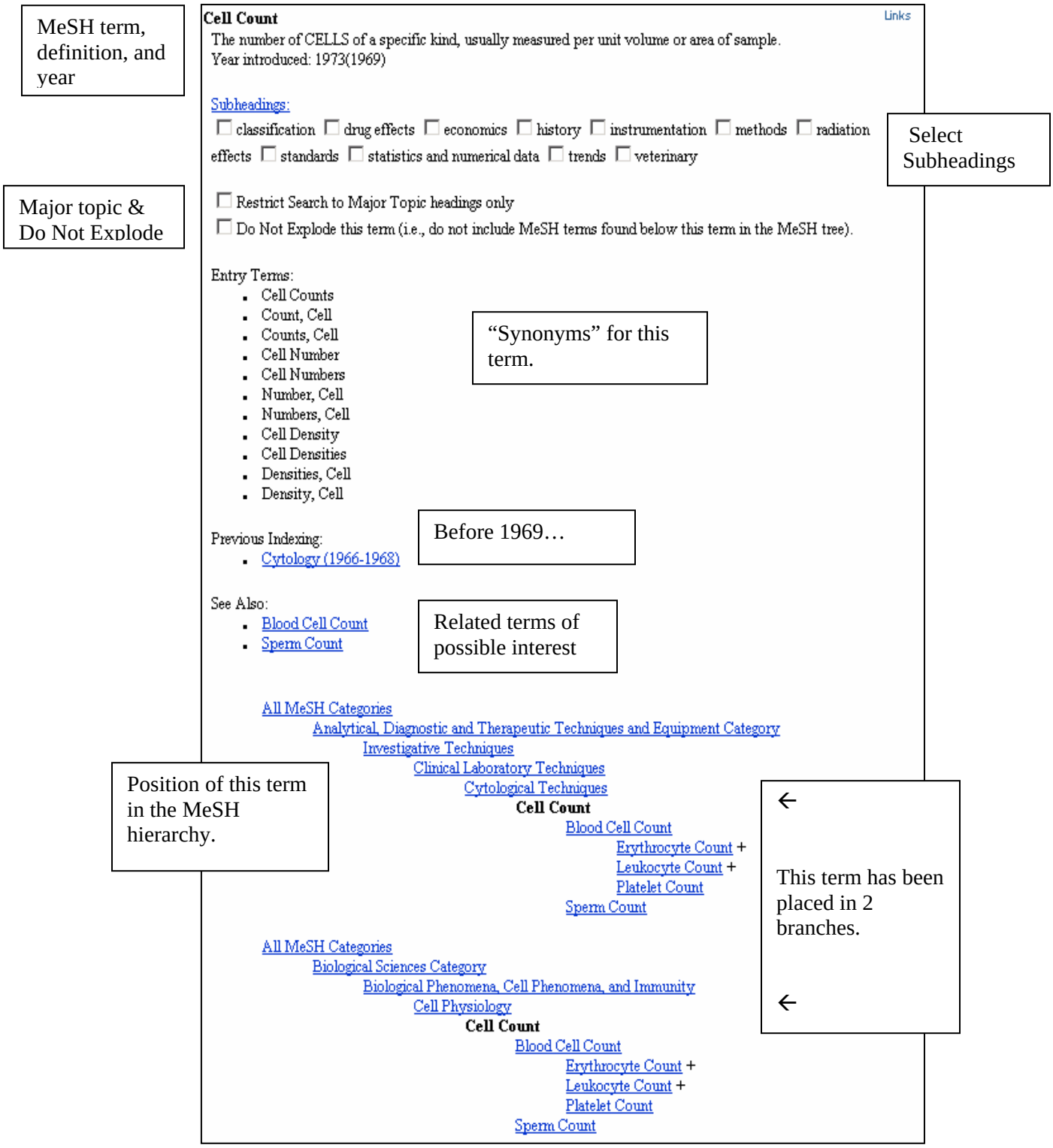
Enter **cell count** and click on **Go**:



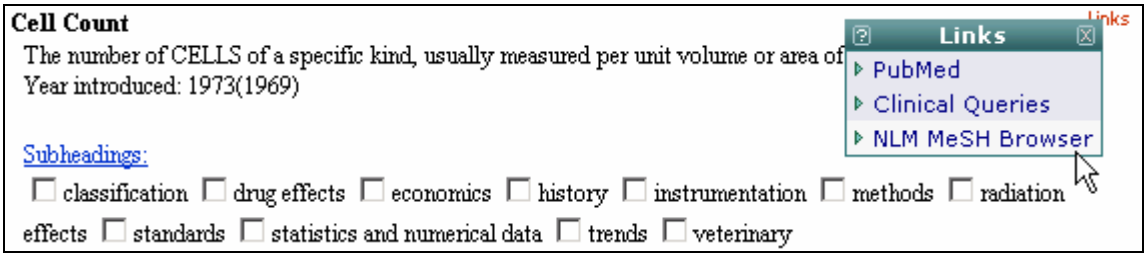
In the retrieval, click on **Cell Count**:



This displays the full record for **Cell Count**:



Use the Links menu to go to the NLM MeSH Browser for complete information:



The **NLM MeSH Browser** is the tool used by MEDLINE indexers and catalogers.

National Library of Medicine - Medical Subject Headings

2005 MeSH

MeSH Descriptor Data

Return to Entry Page

MeSH Heading	Cell Count
Tree Number	E05.200.500.195
Tree Number	G04.335.130
Annotation	usually NIM; not for micro-organisms
Scope Note	The number of CELLS of a specific kind, usually measured per unit volume or area of sample.
Entry Term	Cell Density
Entry Term	Cell Number
See Also	Blood Cell Count
See Also	Sperm Count
Allowable Qualifiers	CL EC ES HI IS MT SN ST TD UT VE
Previous Indexing	Cytology (1966-1968)
Online Note	use CELL COUNT to search CELL NUMBER 1978-79
History Note	73(69); CELL NUMBER was heading 1978-79
Unique ID	D002452

Indexing with MeSH Headings

- NLM's MEDLINE indexers examine articles and assign the most specific MeSH heading(s) appropriate to describe the main concepts discussed.
- When there is no single specific MeSH heading for a concept, the indexer will use the closest, more general MeSH heading available.
- The indexer will assign as many MeSH headings as appropriate to cover the topics of the article (generally 5 to 15).
- The MeSH terms that reflect the major points of the article are marked with an asterisk (*) by indexers.
- Information the indexer provides includes:
  - topic of article
  - age group of population studied
  - human vs. animal studies
  - male vs. female studies
  - type of article (e.g., review article)

Article Title:
American College of Preventive Medicine Practice Policy Statement. Screening for elevated blood lead levels in children.

Abstract:
Based on a review of the current literature and recommendations, the American College of Preventive Medicine presents a practice policy statement on screening for elevated blood lead levels in children.

Publication Types:
Guideline
Practice Guideline
Review
Review, Tutorial

MeSH Terms:
Child
Child, Preschool
Female
Guidelines*
Humans
Lead/blood
Lead Poisoning/prevention & control*
Male
Mass Screening/standards*
Physician's Practice Patterns
Policy Making
Preventive Medicine/standards*
Societies, Medical
United States

Substances:
Lead

Subheadings

- Subheadings further describe a particular aspect of a MeSH heading.
- Examples: diagnosis, metabolism, adverse effects. The entire list of subheadings follows:

Abnormalities	AB	Isolation & Purification	IP
Administration & Dosage	AD	Legislation & Jurisprudence	LJ
Adverse Effects	AE	Manpower	MA
Agonists	AG	Metabolism	ME
Analogs & Derivatives	AA	Methods	MY
Analysis	AN	Microbiology	MI
Anatomy & Histology	AH	Mortality	MO
Antagonists & Inhibitors	AI	Nursing	NU
Biosynthesis	BI	Organization & Administration	OG
Blood	BL	Parasitology	PS
Blood Supply	BS	Pathogenicity	PY
Cerebrospinal Fluid	CF	Pathology	PA
Chemical Synthesis	CS	Pharmacokinetics	PK
Chemically Induced	CI	Pharmacology	PD
Chemistry	CH	Physiology	PH
Classification	CL	Physiopathology	PP
Complications	CO	Poisoning	PO
Congenital	CN	Prevention & Control	PC
Contraindications	CT	Psychology	PX
Cytology	CY	Radiation Effects	RE
Deficiency	DF	Radiography	RA
Diagnosis	DI	Radionuclide Imaging	RI
Diagnostic Use	DU	Radiotherapy	RT
Diet Therapy	DH	Rehabilitation	RH
Drug Effects	DE	Secondary	SC
Drug Therapy	DT	Secretion	SE
Economics	EC	Standards	ST
Education	ED	Statistics & Numerical Data	SN
Embryology	EM	Supply & Distribution	SD
Enzymology	EN	Surgery	SU
Epidemiology	EP	Therapeutic Use	TU
Ethics	ES	Therapy	TH
Ethnology	EH	Toxicity	TO
Etiology	ET	Transmission	TM
Genetics	GE	Transplantation	TR
Growth & Development	GD	Trends	TD
History	HI	Ultrasonography	US
Immunology	IM	Ultrastructure	UL
Injuries	IN	Urine	UR
Innervation	IR	Utilization	UT
Instrumentation	IS	Veterinary	VE
		Virology	VI

Subheading Groupings

- Related subheadings have been grouped.
- Not all subheadings have been placed in these groupings – some do not logically fit.

Families of Subheading Explosions

adverse effects
- poisoning
- toxicity

analysis
- blood
- cerebrospinal fluid
- isolation & purification
- urine

anatomy & histology
- blood supply
- cytology
  - pathology
  - ultrastructure
- embryology
  - abnormalities
- innervation

chemistry
- agonists
- analogs & derivatives
- antagonists & inhibitors
- chemical synthesis

complications
- secondary

cytology
- pathology
- ultrastructure

diagnosis
- pathology
- radiography
- radionuclide imaging
- ultrasonography

embryology
- abnormalities

epidemiology
- ethnology
- mortality

etiology
- chemically induced
- complications
  - secondary
- congenital
- embryology
- genetics
- immunology
- microbiology
  - virology
- parasitology
- transmission

metabolism
- biosynthesis
- blood
- cerebrospinal fluid
- deficiency
- enzymology
- pharmacokinetics
- urine

microbiology
- virology

organization & admin
- economics
- legislation & jurisprudence
- manpower
- standards
- supply & distribution
- trends
- utilization

pharmacology
- administration & dosage
- adverse effects
  - poisoning
  - toxicity
- agonists
- antagonists & inhibitors
- contraindications
- diagnostic use
- pharmacokinetics

physiology
- genetics
- growth & development
- immunology
- metabolism
  - biosynthesis
  - blood
  - cerebrospinal fluid
  - deficiency
  - enzymology
  - pharmacokinetics
  - urine
- physiopathology
- secretion

statistics & numer data
- epidemiology
  - ethnology
  - mortality
- supply & distribution
- utilization

surgery
- transplantation

therapeutic use
- administration & dosage
- adverse effects
- contraindications
- poisoning

therapy
- diet therapy
- drug therapy
- nursing
- prevention & control
- radiotherapy
- rehabilitation
- surgery
  - transplantation

Pharmacologic Action Terms

Every drug and chemical MeSH heading has been assigned one or more headings that describe its pharmacological action (PA).

- Beginning in 1996, indexers add the appropriate pharmacological action MeSH heading as well as the specific chemical MeSH heading to a citation when the action of the chemical is being discussed in the article.

Example:

Here are the pharmacological actions established for the MeSH Heading, Aspirin:

MeSH Heading	Aspirin
Pharmacological Action	Anti-Inflammatory Agents, Non-Steroidal
Pharmacological Action	Cyclooxygenase Inhibitors
Pharmacological Action	Fibrinolytic Agents
Pharmacological Action	Platelet Aggregation Inhibitors

- A citation to an article that discusses **aspirin used as an anti-inflammatory agent** will be assigned:

  Aspirin
  Anti-Inflammatory Agents, Non-Steroidal

- A citation to an article that discusses **aspirin used to inhibit blood clotting** will be assigned:

  Aspirin
  Platelet Aggregation Inhibitors

Pharmacological Action Term List for **Caustics:**

Caustics [Pharmacological Action]

- Lye *(MeSH Term)*
- Podophyllin *(MeSH Term)*
- Potassium Dichromate *(MeSH Term)*
- Sodium Hydroxide *(MeSH Term)*
- Trichloroacetic Acid *(MeSH Term)*

All MeSH Categories
Pharmacological Actions Category
Caustics

Other Types of MeSH Vocabulary

Supplementary Concepts

- Over 100,000 terms in a separate chemical thesaurus.
- Display in RN field on MEDLINE record.

CAS Registry Number/EC Number

- Unique 5- to 9-digit number in hyphenated format representing either the Chemical Abstracts number or the E.C. number from the Enzyme Nomenclature.
- Displays in RN Field on MEDLINE record with Supplementary Concept term.
- May display as zero (0), generally for terms for a group or class of compounds.

Examples (as seen in MEDLINE):

RN – 68373-14-8 (Sulbactam)
RN – 69-53-4 (Ampicillin)

Age Group MeSH Headings

These are MeSH headings which indicate the age of human subjects discussed in the article:

Infant, Newborn	Birth to 1 month
Infant	1 to 23 months
Child, Preschool	2 to 5 years
Child	6 to 12 years
Adolescent	13 to 18 years
Adult	19 to 44 years
Middle aged	45 to 64 years
Aged	65+

Publication Types

- Publication Types describe the type of material being indexed.
- The most common type is Journal Article. Other Publication Types include:

Clinical Trial	Retraction of Publication
Comment	Review
Practice Guideline	Twin Study
Retracted Publication	

- Publication Types may be searched in the MeSH Database. Definitions are provided.

NLM MeSH Browser

- Allows you to look through the MeSH vocabulary to see if there is a MeSH term for a particular concept.

Where is it?

- The MeSH browser is introduced on this page of NLM's site:

http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/

- The link to the current MeSH browser (**http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/Mbrowser.html**) is provided.

- A fuller description of this tool may be found at:

http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/mbinfo.html

What can I search?

- The Browser allows you to search the 4 types of MeSH records:

    1. MeSH Headings (Descriptors)
    2. Supplementary Concept Records (formerly known as Supplementary Chemical Records)
    3. Qualifiers (subheadings) terms
    4. Publication Types

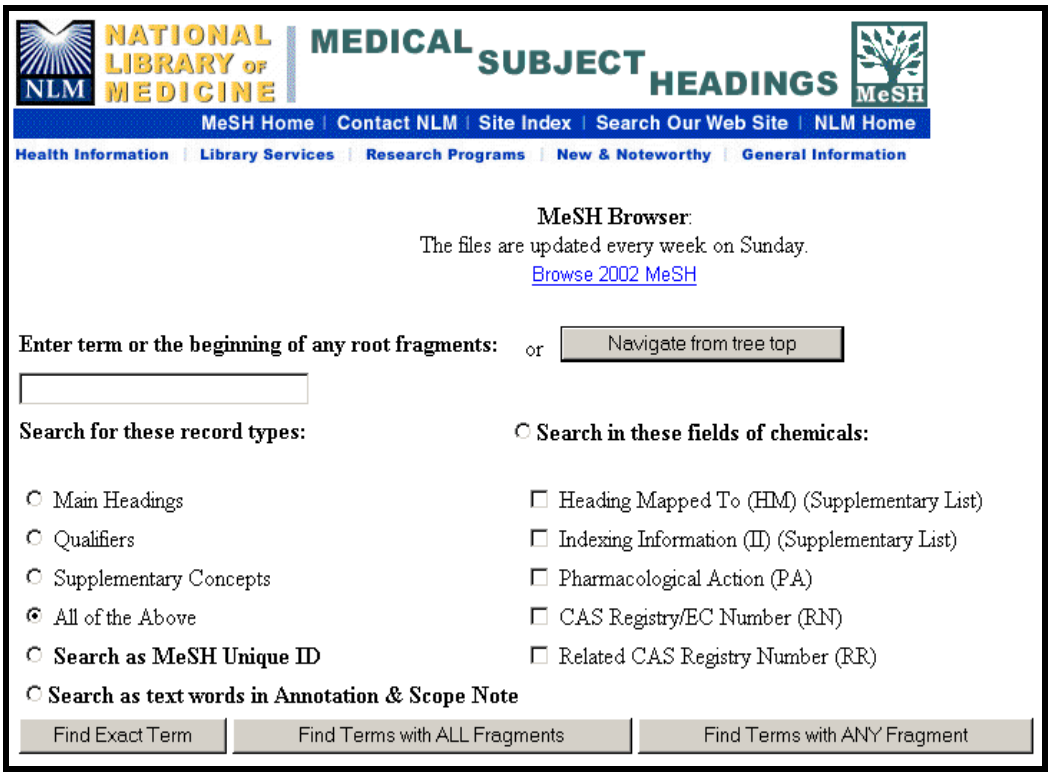
How do I browse?

- The initial MeSH Browser screen, shown on the next page, provides two ways of finding the MeSH term for a concept.

    1. You can work down (navigate) from the top of the tree.

    2. Enter a term or root to be searched.

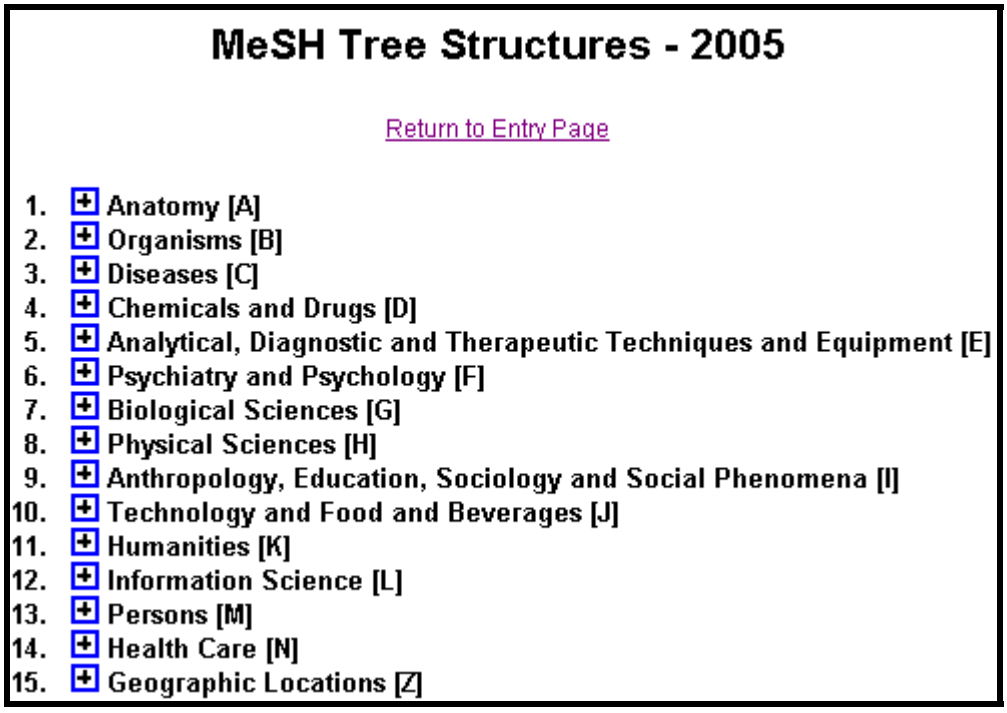
Navigate from the top of the tree



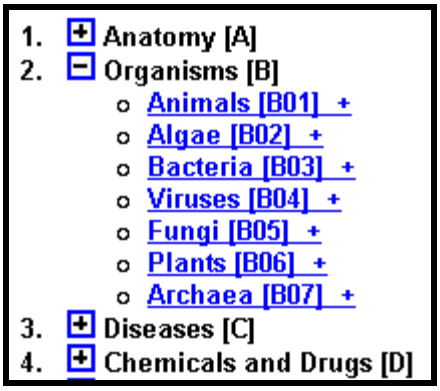
*Let's start by using the **Navigate** button.*

The first level shows the fifteen broad categories in MeSH.

When you click on the plus sign to the left of a term, you will open that category and see the concepts grouped here (see below).



Beginning at this level you can select a term and see detailed information about that concept, or continue down, or branch out.



If you click on a term you will go to a page that shows the position(s) of the hierarchy in which the term is placed.

At the top of this screen you can find information about the term.

MeSH Heading	Helicobacter pylori
Tree Number	B03.440.500.550
Tree Number	B03.660.150.280.550
Annotation	infection: coord IM with HELICOBACTER INFECTIONS (IM)
Scope Note	A spiral bacterium active as a human gastric pathogen. It is a gram-negative, urease-positive, curved or slightly spiral organism initially isolated in 1982 from patients with lesions of gastritis or peptic ulcers in Western Australia. Helicobacter pylori was originally classified in the genus CAMPYLOBACTER, but RNA sequencing, cellular fatty acid profiles, growth patterns, and other taxonomic characteristics indicate that the micro-organism should be included in the genus HELICOBACTER. It has been officially transferred to Helicobacter gen. nov. (see Int J Syst Bacteriol 1989 Oct;39(4):297-405).
Entry Term	Campylobacter pylori
Allowable Qualifiers	CH CL CY DE EN GD GE IM IP ME PH PY RE UL VI
Previous Indexing	Campylobacter (1984-1990)
History Note	91
Unique ID	D016480

MeSH Tree Structures

Bacteria [B03]
- Gram-Negative Bacteria [B03.440]
  - Helicobacter [B03.440.500]
    - Helicobacter felis [B03.440.500.250]
    - Helicobacter heilmannii [B03.440.500.350]
    - Helicobacter hepaticus [B03.440.500.362]
    - Helicobacter mustelae [B03.440.500.450]
    - ▶ Helicobacter pylori [B03.440.500.550]

Bacteria [B03]
- Proteobacteria [B03.660]
  - Epsilonproteobacteria [B03.660.150]
    - Helicobacter [B03.660.150.280]
      - Helicobacter felis [B03.660.150.280.350]
      - Helicobacter heilmannii [B03.660.150.280.400]
      - Helicobacter hepaticus [B03.660.150.280.410]
      - Helicobacter mustelae [B03.660.150.280.480]
      - ▶ Helicobacter pylori [B03.660.150.280.550]

The data in a **MeSH Descriptor Record** may include:

- The MeSH Heading used for the concept.
- The Record Type: D for Main (MeSH) Headings.
- Tree Number: The place holder(s) in the numbered hierarchy.
- Annotation: guidelines for indexers and searchers.
- Scope Note: An explanation or definition of this concept to help in understanding its usage as an index term.
- Entry term: synonyms or concepts included by this term.
- See Also: related terms that may be of interest.
- Allowable Qualifiers: Subheadings that may be used in combination with this term. Links to subheading record for more information.
- Entry combination: conversion rules for Descriptors and Qualifiers.
- Previous Indexing: Terms that may have been used to index this concept in the years prior to the year that this term was introduced.
- History Note: The year this concept was introduced into MeSH. Includes historical changes over time.
- Unique ID: A unique number assigned for internal use. MeSH Heading UIs start with the letter D (for Descriptor), e.g., D001419.

Supplemental Concept Record

Name of Substance	cordycepin
Record Type	C
Registry Number	73-03-0
Entry Term	3'-deoxyadenosine
Heading Mapped to	*Deoxyadenosines
Previous Indexing	* DEOXYADENOSINE (75-89)
Source	J Biol Chem 1988;263(33):17590
Thesaurus ID	Merck, 9th ed #2502
Pharm. Action	Antifungal Agents
Pharm. Action	Antineoplastic Agents
Pharm. Action	Mutagens
Frequency	97
Date of Entry	19890801
Revision Date	20001213
Unique ID	C058120

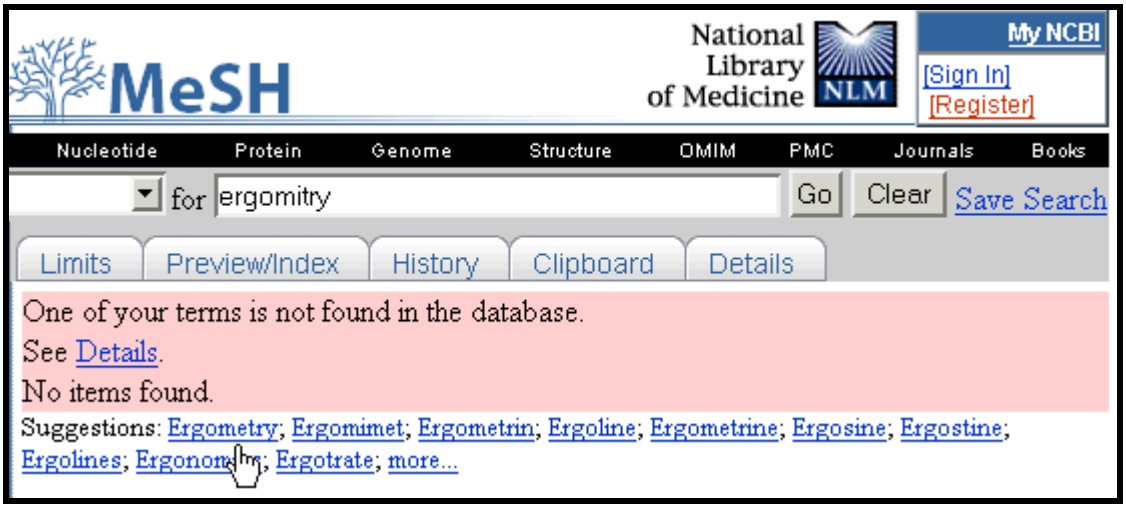
See next page for details.

The data in a **Supplemental Concept record** may include:

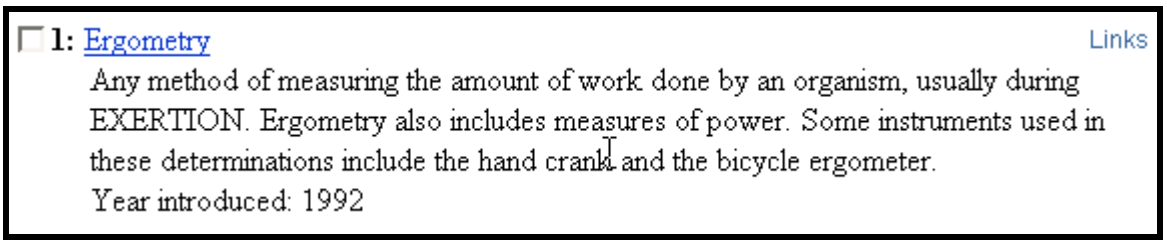
- Name of substance: For example: quindoxin.
- Record Type: C for Supplemental Concepts.
- Registry Number: For example: 2423-66-7.
- CAS Type 1 Name: The systematic name of a chemical which defines its structure, e.g., quinoxaline, 1,4-dioxide.
- Related Number: A unique number assigned to chemicals by the Chemical Abstract Service, or a code for enzymes assigned by the Commission on Biological Nomenclature. Related number: registry Numbers for salts and/or stereoisomers as well as it's relation to the "parent" chemical.
- Entry Term: Synonyms that can be used for searching this concept.
- Heading Mapped to: The Descriptor used for indexing this chemical in MEDLINE.
- Pharm. Action: An action of a drug or chemical as reported in the literature, e.g., MUTAGENS; ANTIBIOTICS.
- Indexing Information: Other MeSH terms that an indexer should consider using.
- Previous Indexing: MeSH terms used before the current descriptor became available, and also terms removed from the HM field over time.
- Source: Citations to articles in which the chemical has been identified, e.g., Contact Dermatitis 194):256;1975.
- Thesaurus ID: An authoritative reference where the chemical is listed, e.g., USAN 1980, p.276.
- Frequency: The number of times the chemical has been identified in MEDLINE journals.
- Note: Additional information.
- Date of Entry: The date (YYMMDD) the record was added to the system.
- Revision Date: The date (YYMMDD) of the last major revision to this record.
- Unique ID, beginning with "C" for Supplementary Chemical Concept, e.g., C003282.

Back in Entrez's MeSH Database:

- Enter term in the query box and click the Go button.
- If you misspell a term, the MeSH database will suggest terms for you:



- Click on the correct term to go to that record.



N O T E S

Practice Exercises

Use the **MeSH Database** to find the answers to these questions:

1. What terms are indented under Fever?

2. How far back can you search with the MeSH term, “Recombinant DNA?”

3. What ages are included by the term, “Child, Preschool?”

4. What is the preferred MeSH term for “drooling?”

5. What disease is associated with a deficiency of factor VIII?

Suggested Answers:

Use the **MeSH Database** to find the answers to these questions:

1. What terms are indented under Fever?

   Fever of Unknown Origin
   Sweating Sickness

2. How far back can you search with the MeSH term, "Recombinant DNA?"

   1977

3. What ages are included by the term, "Child, Preschool?"

   A child between the ages of 2 and 5.

4. What is the preferred MeSH term for "drooling?

   Sialorrhea

5. What disease is associated with a deficiency of factor VIII?

   Hemophilia A